The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, JUNE 2nd 1841. Vol. 3--No.34.

TERMS.

THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE, will be published every Wednesday, on a fine imperial sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of six months—and Two Dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year—exclusive of postage.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A deduction made with those who advertise by the year.

All letters or communications wishing attention to be addressed POST PAID.

POETRY.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer & Journal,

Linger Not Longer.

BY MRS C. H. W. ESLING.

Lingar not longer—the wild birds are singing,
And blossoms are blushing on every spray,
Sweet scented breezes fresh odours are flinging,
And Nature is deck'd in her summer array.

The glad heaven smiles in its blueness and brightnes,
Upon the clear waters that joy in its beams,
While the winds gently touch them with pinions o lightness,
Till that smile is reflected in far glancing streams.

Linger not longer—the heart will grow weary,
And droop like a bird that is caged from his mate,
Long—long are its watchings, and lonely and dreary,
For solitude lengthens the moments of fate.

Where art thou now love? Oh! where art thou staying
Where turn thy footsteps?—they meet not mine ear,
Why from thy homestead so long art delaying?
Turn thee thou wanderer, thy heaven is here.

Linger not longer afar from thy dwelling;
Sweet is the welcome that waits thy return;
Fondly each bosom with joy will be swelling
And hearts leap with gladness that painfully yearn.

Come—I have woo'd thee by every token,
By blossom, and flower, and sweet scented tree,
By love's hallow'd vow, and its strong faith unbroken,
Linger not longer—from home and from me.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

The Great Financier.

AIR—*The Nice Young Man.*

There was a Financier, by the name of Nick,
And he wore two Grecian curls,
While his hair it was long, and combed quite slick,
And hung down behind, like a girl's.
His pants were like drawers, and he'd gloves on his paws,
And he carried a nice green bag;—
The whigs and their wives, said they never in their lives
Had seen such a nice old wag.

The Demo's were shy of the great Financier,
For they saw through all their tricks;
But the whiggies poor dupes, did'nt see so clear
Till they found themselves in a fix.
He told all the dolts, there was cash in the vaults,
Though it did'nt exactly appear;
Yet the "servile route," one and all cried out,
Oh! la! what a great Financier!

He humbugged the Whigs, with his letters long,
And played them many a prank,
But still they ne'er saw there was any thing wrong
In his slight-o-hand tricks in the Bank.
If he called things black, or said they were white,
Just so to them they'd appear;
Whatever he'd indite they'd swear it was right,—
He was such a great Financier!

He travelled about and made speeahes good,
About a Railroad, Bank, or a Mine,
The clap-trap art, he well understood,
And own and able manner the justice of our
But the willing efforts of the op-
In a manner that seemed
The people
He was such a great

At length the "Penitentiary claim'd its prey."
And who do you think it should be?
This great Financier, who'd such a winning way!
But the prison cheated he.
The whigs show'd surprise, the widows wiped their eyes,
The orphans let fall a tear,
And every body sigh'd, "'twas a pity that he lied,
He was such a great financier!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HORSE BLANKET.

BY N. C. BROOKS.

"Filial ingratitude!
Is't not as if this mouth should tear this hand
For lifting food to it?"

The commandment which enjoins parental reverence may be justly regarded as the most important of the Decalogue; for obedience to parents is not merely the first *social* duty which duty devolves upon man, but the first of all duties—even before the obedience to Heaven. The infant can comprehend the claims of a parental authority, as a *visible* power at an earlier period than it can recognize those of the *invisible* Devine Majesty; and in rendering homage to the requirements of the former it is prepared for submitting its faculties to the guidance of the latter—the parent on earth is, to the dawning intellect of the child, the visible representative of the Father in Heaven.

Here the importance of the early inculcation and the proper discharge of this duty—first which we owe to man—the first to lead our minds by necessary gradation to the love and obedience of God. If the first impulses of the heart be right, will they not be likely to continue so? If the first duties of life be performed properly, has not the soul in strengthened in virtue to discharge those who may succeed? But alas! if the child cast aside allegiance which he owes to his parents—trampling alike on the better instincts of nature and the law of God, who may have hope that his after course will be in obedience to the dictates of Heaven--of virtue or of honor? If the stream be poisoned at its fount, what power shall purify its waters in their devious meanderings.

Henry Addington was a tradesman who kept a shop in one of the humbler streets of London. He was of obscure parentage, but of correct morals and good feelings. Without education and with but ordinary understanding, he had been enabled by early industry and economy to realize funds to commence shopkeeping in a small way.—His strict attention to the affairs of his store, his probity, and his obliging disposition soon extended his business, and fortune ran with a current forever deepening and widening the channel of gain, until he began to look forward to independence. In time, he actually became wealthy, but in an inauspicious moment forgot his usual prudence, and tempted by the extravagant promises of another tradesman, confided most of his funds to him to be expended in magnificent speculation. The failure of the enterprise and the dishonesty of the merchant with whom he had established the connection, nearly ruined himself—in the short space of twelve months the earnings and gains of nearly a fourth of a century were gone—and he was left almost destitute, to commence the world anew, trusting to the slow yet certain additions of prudent trade to repair the ruins of deceitful speculation. A new motive was also added to insure renewed exertion; for, some time before his losses, he had taken a wife, and the wish was natural to make a prudent provision for his family. His honest and persevering endeavors were crowned with due success, and he began to recover from the blow, which his affairs had received—until he had satisfied the claims that were against him, and held free of debt a stock of considerable value.

In a few years his wife died, leaving one son, a child of seven years, the survivor of several children that had been the fruit of their marriage.—Fletcher being thus the only natural tie that remained to the tradesman the affection which had been bestowed upon the others seemed to be concentrated on him and he was accordingly nurtdred with great tenderness. His inclinations were seldom thwarted, his humor was indulged and his wishes gratified, however exhorbitant—in a word, he was a pet—and as is usual with pets, the spoiled child of indulgence.

Concious of his own mental deficiencies, the father was anxious to afford his son the advantages of a good education, and therefore sent him to the most expensive schools. Fletcher mingled here with those who were from walks of life superior to that in which he moved–and in the little friendly visitations which he made to the houses of his school fellows, witnessed a splendour and display of living that made him look with contempt on the humble appointments of his own home. A passion for luxury and ambitious parade became in his mature life one of his strongest excitements. Although his father's simple manners, and plain dress and conversation, were at times mortifying to his pride, Fletcher was not insensible to the kindness which he had experienced—he was in reality grateful for the love and benefits of which he had been the recipient. And
Oh. Lord of
They fall, in part, in the humble estimate
good ol
denied of his own character, was
pardon his son's impropriety, even
en he seemed to regard with mortification and disdain the plain understanding and ancient manners of the author of his existence.

Fletcher in due time, was associated with his father in trade, and the prompt despatch of the former with the experience of the latter insured general success in their enterprises.—But at length Fletcher determined to marry, and importuned his father to retire from business to domestic ease, and give up the affairs of the firm to his sole direction. The old man was advanced in years, and required repose, and was not unwilling to escape the cares of mercantile life, and acceded therefore to his wishes.

A dashing new sign, with 'FLETCHER ADDINGTON' in letters of gold, usurped the place of the plain white one with 'ADDINGTON & SON' upon it in black letters, and the son 'antediem' entered upon the heritage of his father. At the same time a residence was purchased near the city combining the advantages of the town and country, and the title made out in the name of the son. The good old man committed all things into his hands his stock in trade his money his house, his all, and was to spend the calm evening of his days in uninterrupted ease with his children a pensioner upon the undoubted gratitude of the son to whom he had relinquished every thing.

He did not for a moment reflect that children accustomed from earliest infancy to regard their parents as their natural protectors, never feel their dependence in receiving benefits or gifts through life; but that the case is very different when parents come to receive a dependence upon their children; and that in the tenure of some property in their own hands, they have the guaranty of love and tenderness from them in the double feeling of gratitude and of interest. In the confidence and affection he bestowed all, and looked for filial piety to sooth the declining eve of one whose turn of life had been toil. In the love of his children, in the cessation from labor, and the companionship of a few tried old friends, he hoped to abide quietly the time of his departure, and lie down at length with tranquility on the couch of death.

Fletcher's wife was a fashionable woman, the daughter of a gentleman who had been rendered bankrupt by his expensive living. To her husband she brought no money; but on the contrary an ambition for display and prodigality for which his means were entirely inadequate. Proud, supercilious and selfish—a heartless votary of fashion—it is not to be presumed that she was either calculated or disposed to make her father-in-law happy. The old man was too plain in his person and manners to please her fastidious taste; and she did not hesitate to exhibit her contempt of him and the old friends who came to see him. He was soon given to understand that he must have less company—that their dry conversation and rude jests were not to be tolerated where polite and fashionable persons were accustomed to converse. One by one his friends who perceived their presence was unwelcome to the lady of the house, ceased to visit him, and the old man pined for converse and company. His son, no less than his wife, seemed to regard him with a coldness of manner that scarcely amounted to civility; and he could not but feel that his presence was oppressive to them.

In the parties that were given at the house and in chance assemblages of persons, no one conversed with him—no one noticed him. In time, he was requested not to appear at table when strangers were present, but to await his meals in a private room. After this the graceless daughter began to complain that he injured the settees and lounges by placing his feet on them—that he leaned back in his chair soiling the paper in the room with his head—and that he spat upon the carpets—that his conversation was not suitable for their visitors, and that his presence cast a gloom over them.

The natural pride of his heart had been increased by his position in society, and the example and suggestions of his wife, until feeling was stifled, and the inhuman son consented to the proposal to give the father, to whom they owed every thing, the exclusive use of one room and to confine him to it at all times.

The old man lived here almost in solitude, for his children for days together did not come into his room, and he saw only the servants who came to wait on him and serve up his food.—This consisted in general of the broken meats left from the table of the family, though the supply was abundant.

A short time after transferring his property to his son, the old man perceived his error. The evident change of manner which took place in their conduct was well calculated to wound his feeling, while in the reckless expenditures at home, and the waste of money abroad, and the neglect of business in the store, he foresaw the loss of all for which he was enslaved himself for life. Remonstrances were in vain—as they failed to produce a change of living and only provoked unkind replies.

Time passed on, and the room which the father used was required for a nursery, and he was removed to an old out-house on the place at some distance from the mansion house. This was a severe blow to the old man, for although he had no sympathy from his ungrateful son and daughter, his grand children were a source of happiness to him and in their smiles and infantile caresses he often forgot the heartlessness of their parents. They were frequently in his room, and were the only prop of comfort that stayed his wearied spirit. The hut in which he was placed was old and decayed, and much out of repair, but the son promised to have it made thoroughly comfortable before the cold season came on, which, however was not done.—The son at first called occasionally to see his father, but at length entirely discontinued his visits, and he was left to the care of the servants alone. It is not to be supposed that they would not neglect him when he was so utterly abandoned by others; and accordingly the old man often suffered from hunger, and from severe cold.

Restrained by pride from going to the house from which he had been so cruelly exiled, his messages to his son were, for the most part, either never reported by the servants or disregarded by their master; while he, in the meantime, was left to solitude and suffering. The visits of the grand children during the warm season had often cheered the old man, but when the cold weather set in they ceased to come to his cold and miserable abode, and he was left solitary. With insufficient attire, but little fuel, & a few old shredded coverlets upon a bed of straw, in an old hut through whose crevices the bitter winds of winter were whistling, suffered a father whose head was blanched with the frosts of more than seventy years, while the son to whom he had given life and wealth rioted in luxury and extravagance, unmindful of his wants—regardless of his woes. He had sent messengers repeatedly to his son to provide him a pair of blankets for his comfortless bed, but failing to receive them, he called on the groom at the stable to make inquiry about them. The groom told him that he had been unable to obtain money to purchase them—when the old man seeing the horses which were kept for the carriage the course and the chase, all comfortably protected from the cold by blanketing, requested the groom to ask his son for one of their covers to keep him from freezing.

On the following morning he called upon the groom to learn the success of his application, and met a rude repulse from the servant who, it is possible, had never reported the matter to his master at all. The old man's feelings overcame him—he longed for death that he might escape further unhappiness, and no longer afford occasion to his unnatural children of impiety that could not fail draw down the vengence of Heaven upon them. His strength for the time forsook him, and sitting down on the sill of the stable, he leaned his head against the door—and the sorrows of his heart found their way in the sobs that broke from his bosom, and the streams that coursed his pale cheeks. Blinded with tears, and the streaming white hair which the wind had blown from his temples over his eyes, he did not know that any one was near him, until he felt a weight on his knees, and on throwing aside the long locks that obscured his vision, saw his second grandson gazing into his face with an expression in which love, pity, surprise, and inquiry were sweetly blended. The little innocent sought to learn the cause of his grand father's sorrow, but the old man was unable for a time to take any further notice of his questions than to press him to his bosom and to weep the more passionately. When he did ascertain the cause of his grief the little fellow ran to the groom and insisted on his taking the blanket from the pony which belonged to him and his elder brother and having received it, came and throwed it over his grand-father's shoulders. He then besought him to go to the house, but the old man returned to the solitude of his dreary hut.

The child went back to the house weeping; and his father, who sat by a cheerful fire, his feet resting on a cushing, supposing that he was suffering from the cold, spoke kindly to him and offered to take him in his arms; but he repulsed his caresses. Besought to tell what grieved him, he broke forth into more passionate weeping and exclaimed, "When I am a man, I will not be wicked like you, father; when you become old and are sent to the hut to lie on a straw bed, I will not let you freeze there, I will give you a horse blanket whenever you want it, father!" After this in a simple way, he mentioned the scene at the stable, and every word went like an arrow to the heart of the inhuman son. The latent spark of nature was enkindled—shame was excited—the vengeance and retribution of heaven, shadowed forth in the prophetic words of his own child alarmed him—sorrow, penitence stirred his bosom, and he instantly determined to recall his much neglected, much abused parent, to the home from which he had been exiled. He called in his wife and stated his fixed determination for the future—reproached her and himself for the ingratitude, the folly, impiety of the past—that they had disregarded the counsels, the happiness, the honor of him who had just claims upon them for all reverence, and in the career of folly and extravagance had wasted every thing they possessed upon those who in reality cared nothing for them.

The reverse of fortune, and the difficulties which the old man had often predicted during his course of pleasure and fashion, may it is possible, have had some influence in awakening serious reflection and proper feelings. The father was induced to return to the mansion house, and found a place at the fireside and at the table. Fletcher consulted him on the state of his affairs, and was sagacious enough to discover that the old gentleman had a much better idea of business than he had supposed some time before; he adopted many of his suggestions, and made every effort to recover himself from his difficulties, by prudence and economy. He applied to many who, he had been disposed to regard as friends in his prosperity. He found them to be his friends *in prosperity only*. They could loan him no money nor extend his credit if he chanced to owe them. In experienced sufficient proof of the heartlessness of fashionable friends. His merchandise was seized and sacrificed. Of all that had partaken of hospitality—upon whom he had wasted thousands—there was not one to lend him a pound to continue business. His house and furniture was seized, his stud of horses, and his hounds. Still, of his many summer friends, there was no one generous enough to give him funds to save the furniture that was absolutely necessary for his family—never was there a more total abandonment.

Yet plain old Henry Addington had some friends to whom *he* was dear, if the son had no friends. They who had been treated contumelously by the arrogant son and daugther, came forward in time to assist the father, and through him the unworthy children. They supplied the old man with funds to purchase such furniture as was necessary for the family, with this provision, that it should be held in his name. The old man resolved to bid for the plainer articles only—such as would suit the fallen fortunes of the family. The circumstances of the sale being known, it was supposed that there would be but little competiton when he bid; but unexpectedly there was a stranger present who proved to be a most determined opponent. He seemed inclined to purchase every thing that was offered, except the more costly furniture, so that the old man could scarcely obtain an article without its full value or even more. The house and grounds were next sold, and the mysterious stranger was the purchaser. The hounds were next sold, the hunters, the carriage horses, and the coursers, but for none of these did the stranger offer a bid. They appeared to have no interest for him; but when the pony was put up, the slight little animal from which the blanket had been taken, (the least able to spare its cover, if it might be judged form its shivering) the stranger immediately bid for it. There was some competition for it. The eyes of the juvenile owners, as the contest was kept up, began to glisten, then moistened, and when it was at last knocked down to the stranger, and led back to the stall, those of the younger were deluged in tears. The sale closed with the day, and the family in sorrow and humiliation, retired to sleep for the last time in the mansion from which their own folly had exiled them.

In the morning the little boys in paying visit to the pony that they might carry him the last feed which he was to have from their hands, were glad to find that the kind owner had already put a blanket upon him; and their grandfather was shortly after equally surprised and delighted to recover the title papers for the house and furniture made out in his own name, and a check for a very large amount on the bank of England—the sum total, principle and interest of the money of which his early partner had defrauded him many years before. He had returned from India very wealthy, and learning the distressed circumstances of the man he had injured, sought to make the reparation which justice and honor demanded. He shortly after paid him a visit and at the same time presented the boys with their pony.

Henry Addington was again wealthy, and sole possessor of every thing he determined to remain. He was lord of the domicil, and his children his guests. The old storehouse was obtained, and a very plain sign put over the door, containing "Addington & Son," and business again prospered as before. At home it did not *seem* to his son's wife that the old man was so often disposed to put his feet on the chairs. He certainly spat less on the carpets, and at all events, if he did they were his own.

His conversation was more agreeable, and the old friends who came again to see him appeared less clownish and old fashioned If they were even a little antique, she preferred their goodness of heart to the insincerity of the modern fashionable friends whom she had known. in a word, they were a happy family—they heartily regretting their past errors, and the old man not only forgiving them but studiously avoiding all references to them. In a good old age Henry Addington was gathering to his fathers, leaving to his son the chief part of his wealth, and bequeathing to his grandson the residue, besides the HORSE BLANKET, which, to the day of his death the old man had kept upon his bed, and seemed to think it contained more warmth than half a dozen ordinary blankets.

Reader, I have done; and now, when I tell you that the principle incidents in the above tale are true, will you pause and consider the duty of paternal reverence. Are you a man and behold a young woman who is dear to you forgetting the love and duty which she owes to her father? Believe me when I tell you that the graceless daughter will be the faithless wife, and that she who denies reverence to the head which has been whitened in the labor and toil of life for her, will fail in her honor of you when time and change shall have obliterated the charms that attracted her early attention. Are you a maiden? Will you trust your happiness to one who disregards the first law of nature and of heaven? When the dim eyes of age look to him in vain for the tenderness of piety, and the feeble knees of her who gave him existence appeal in vain for support, can you flatter yourself that he will be mindful of you when the roses shall have faded from your cheek, and the graces of your person and the elasticity of your step have departed with the flight of years. Build not your hopes of happiness on a foundation of sand! In conclusion, in the words of a higher wisdom and authority, I would say to all, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the earth which the Lord thy God giveth thee."—Lady's Book.

FARMING.

If one half the zeal, energy and expense which have been exhibited for electioneering purposes were bestowed upon agricul ture—if the people were half as anxious to improve and beautify their fields, and half as angry with their thistles, thorns and bad fences as they are with their political opponents, we should have more productive fields less complaint of poverty, more ability for charity and abundantly more good feelings. From Maine to Georgia the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers as stationary in theory as they are in practice; nine in ten believe at this moment that book farming is the mere, useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing of practical agriculture. The real benefactor of mankind is he who causes two blades of wheat to grow where one grew before; his fields are his morn and evening theme, and to fertilize and improve his farm is his prime temporal object. All nations aggrandizement, power and wealth may be traced to agriculture as its ultimate source and commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring.

We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals and ultimately even to religion. We regard the farmer, stripped to his employment and cultivating his lands, as belonging to the first order of *noblemen*; we wish him bountiful harvests, and invoke upon him the blessings of God in all his undertakings, may peace be within his walls.

A GOOD BUSINESS, AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS.

We heard a story the other day which amused us not a little and, one we consider altogether too good to be lost. A few weeks since, a person of respectable exterior and gentlemanly deportment made his appearance in a little village not a thousand miles from New Haven, where the inhabitants are proverbial for keeping a closer eye to their neighbor's affairs than to their own. The stranger took lodgings at the village inn, and having no visible employment to perplex or disturb him, his time passed off, apparently quite agreeably to himself but much to the dispute of the neighborhood. Curiosity, that ever restless tormentor of the village, was all agog to learn the stranger's business and means of support, and many were the wise guesses and sage surmises as to both, until a pretty general consultation and thorough canvassing of the pros and cons, by the board of gossips, it was concluded that he had neither, and that he would eventually leave the landlord with an unchancelled score as a token of remembrance.

At length one of the most inveterate of the meddlers resolved in his own mind to broach the subject to the stranger, and thus by performing an act of kindness for his neighbor unsolicited—imposed upon—he would have an opportunity to satisfy himself as to the stranger's real character.

He accordingly introduced himself, when the following dialogue ensued:

"Well stranger, you've been in these here parts considerable time now, I reckon?"

The stranger nodded assent.

"Pretty dear travelling now; costs you a good deal to live at the taverns, I guess?"

Another nod.

"Must have some business to pay it, pretty good business, eh?"

"Yes, sir, you are correct there; I have business—and it is good business—excellent business."

"Thought so. How much might it bring you a month?"

"Forty dollars, sir."

"Forty dollars a month! well, 'tis good business any how that pays you that. What is it, if I may be so bold?"

"Not bold at all sir—I take pleasure in informing you. You must know in the first place, I make twenty dollars a month simply by *minding my own business*, and again, I make twenty dollars by letting *other people's alone*!"

Our informant adds that the interrogator forgot to impart the result of his inquiries to his curious neighbors.

Professional Jealousy.—There is room for satire every where. The witty Journal, the N. O. Picayune, thus takes off professional jealousy. A Dutch corn Doctor, half seas over, is harranguing on his skill, in a bar-room, much to the amusement of the bystanders, when a yankee corn Doctor drops in—he too having a drop in his eye. He could see, however, how the game was going and thought he would join in. He commenced singing—

"Corn rigs and barly rigs;
"Corn rigs grow bony."

'Vat dosh you mean by dat?' said the Dutch doctor, turning round.

'Just that you're a humbug and aint no corn doctor, no how you can fix it,' said the Yankee.

'Vhel, vhat ish you, bray?' said the Dutchman.

'I'm the genuine corn excavater and toe-manipulator, and anti-imposition candidate for every job in that there line in this here city—that's what I am, old pickled cabage said the Yankee.

'Vhat pe your system,' said the Dutchman, do yo you pare or bore?

'Pare! pare!' said the Yankee; why you tarnal gumphead, you're just ignorant as Ichabard Doolittle's sorrel mare, who had an aversion to larnin that she would'nt carry the children to school in sleighin' time no how—Do I *pare*? No, you ignoramus. I draw out the corn by the application of my unrivalled, magnetic, high pressure plaster; that's my system, you animated pot of pie'-les,' 'Do you think,' added the Yankee, 'I would cut into a man's toe as if I were digging a Dutch dyke, or exploring a Mexican mine. What if that's your system you ought to be indicted under the maiming act.

Wilkesbarre Ad.

The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1841.

ADDRESS OF THE State Central Committee,

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NO. I.

An important and interesting period is now approaching in the political history of this Commonwealth.

On the second Tuesday in October next, you will again be called upon to exercise one of the dearest rights of freemen, by casting your votes for a Chief Magistrate of the State.

We too firmly believe in the intelligence and patriotism prevailing among our citizens, to entertain for one moment, the idea, that in exercising the right of suffrage, they will be guided by the mere personal love of any individual, or influenced by the flattering blandishments of a *name*, which, at a recent election was used, for the purpose of swaying the minds of the unthinking, and those not firmly fixed in their political principles.

At a Convention which assembled in this place on the 4th of March last, DAVID. R. PORTER was nominated, by a nearly *unanimous vote, as the candidate of* the Democratic party, for that exalted station, which he has filled with such high honor and renown to his native State.

We are firmly convinced, that it was not a mere desire to continue the Executive power or the patronage in the hands of any one man—nor a blind devotion to an individual, that produced the unanimous nomination of the present executive. Rotation in office—a studied and cautious opposition to a perpetuation of power in the hands of any one man, and, an aversion to any thing which exhibits the appearance of a long continuation of rulers under the forms of our government, have ever been among the cardinal principles of that party which has given him the nomination. The freemen of Pennsylvania by their recent vote on the adoption of the present constitution, have clearly indicated, that six years is not too long a term, for a worthy and deserving individual to hold this exalted station.

In the election of their delegates to the convention of the fourth of March, the people very correctly appreciated the talents and integrity of the present nominee, when they gave them almost universal instructions again to present his name as a candidate for re-election. It was upon fixed and settled democratic principles, that they acted.

When his first annual message was sent to the legislature, and after it had fully been examined by the people of Pennsylvania, it met a response from every lover of freedom;—even the vile hireling presses of the opposition, which during the canvass of 1838, wantonly assailed his private character, with the most foul and malignant libels that ever disgraced an American newspaper,—were compelled to award him that meed of praise which is ever the reward of exalted talents, strict honesty, and sterling integrity.

His reputation for sagacity and statesmanship, was not confined within the narrow limits of this commonwealth. His messages were applauded in every part of the Union, where they were read or known. They forcibly and eloquently vindicated those pure and enlightened principles of Democracy, which had been taught by the illustrious and renowned of the nation, and were of that high order which had been learned, and practised upon in the school of Jefferson and those who followed him: and as most strikingly illustrated by President JACKSON.

His re-nomination was therefore confidently expected, and hailed by the Democracy of the State, with general approbation. No one had forgotten the memorable struggle of 1838, when deeds of blackness which degraded the people, and humbled our State pride were committed by the party in power. The people well remembered the time when their money had been poured out like water to feed the starving and greedy office holders of an administration, whose reign can be marked as the most blighted period in the history of Pennsylvania.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars of their money had been spent by the then tottering administration, for electioneering purposes. It was conclusively proven, that the ballot box was corrupted by them, that Democratic freemen had been cheated of their elective franchise,—and foreign voters brought here to sustain them in power—officers of the election were bribed—and every artifice resorted to, which wicked and unprincipled men could devise, to defraud the honest citizens of our State, of their dearest rights.

Amid this array of power, surrounded by this corrupt and tainting influence, and borne down by an opposition unparalleled for its vindictiveness, the people, the Democracy of our State, were still true to their interests and gloriously triumphant.—DAVID R. PORTER was elected.

Is it surprising that he should again be the choice of the people, their favorite, and the one his party should delight to honor? His views of the constitution, of the policy of our State government, had been communicated to his fellow citizens in two successive official documents, with a clearness a boldness, and also with a plainness and precision, which were admirably adapted to the comprehension of all. He had done that, which no Executive before him attempted—presented to his fellow citizens a true and unvarnished statement of the financial affairs of the State—laid bare to public view the large amount of our state debt, with the appalling truth that there were no means provided for its payment,—and with a dignity becoming a true patriot, appealed to them to sustain the honor, the credit, and integrity of the Commonwealth. Since the organization of our State government, no Chief Magistrate has ever been so severely tried, or doomed to encounter such manifold difficulties in his efforts to sustain the faith and credit of the State. When he assumed the fearful responsibilities of his office, he found an empty treasury, the State indebted more than thirty-four millions of dollars, without means to pay the interest of her debt, the currency deranged, and under the control of an overgrown, and MAMMOTH banking institution, conceived in corruption and brought forth in inquity, by an administration coming into power contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the freemen of Pennsylvania.

When the period had nearly arrived, which under the constitution, would place him in the chair of State, he found her capitol invaded by an armed force, called there by his predecessor, to overawe the legislature in the exercise of their constitutional rights, and the performance of their duty,—and if possible, to prevent the Governor elect from assuming the reigns of government. Nor was it until PUBLIC OPINION, high-toned and trumpet tongued, spoke as with a voice of thunder, sounding the alarm in the ear of the then senseless executive, and the treasonable counsellors who surrounded him, that he dismissed the soldiers with their glittering bayonets from their station at the seat of government. It was not until public indignation was aroused to a pitch so high and portentious, that a civil war was threatened, that a fear for their personal safety, and the dread of incarceration within the walls of a prison, seemed to hang in one dark impending cloud over them, that the *renowned* trio of Ritner, Stevens, and Burrowes, with their evil confederates, desisted from their damning avowal, which had been officially made of "TREATING THE ELECTION AS IF IT HAD NEVER BEEN HELD,"—Governor Porter was at length permitted to take the oath of office, and constitutionally to assume his executive duties.

It was fondly hoped by the reflecting and candid of all parties, that the general good of the State would be the prominent feature in the Legislative and Executive department.

But unfortunately for the happiness and prosperity of Pennsylvania, the seeds of misrule and corruption which had been sown during the previous administration, were still alive, and springing up like tares among the wheat, to obstruct and check the growing prosperity of our country. In presenting the many embarrassments which have been thrown around the present Executive during his official career, it may not be amiss to refer to the causes, which in a great measure produced them. And we trust it will not be considered a departure from our duty if we refer to some facts familiar to our fellow citizens, the recollection of which ought to cast the crimson blush of shame upon the cheek of every Pennsylvanian, no matter to which political party he may belong, if there is one beating pulse of integrity yet left.

When the legislature of Pennsylvania convened in the winter of 1835-6, the democratic party had a majority in the Senate; it was to that branch of the legislative department, the people looked for safety and protection, from the usurpation and encroachments of an Executive, and the majority in the House of Representatives, elected by a minority votes in the State. Had that Senate faithfully discharged its duty, and been true to the sacred trust reposed in them by their constiuents, many of the extensive evils, much of the wide spread distress, and a portion of the disgrace which seems more to enshroud and blight our once happy and time honored commonwealth, would have been averted.

Early in the commencement of that session the project of chartering the United States Bank, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, was agitated. It was hurried through the lower House before the bill had been read by one-tenth of the voters in the State. To the Senate the people looked for safety and protection from the sad disasters which every honest reflecting man predicted would inevitably ensue from the chartering of an institution clothed with such collossal power.

The melancholy truths of those predictions are now more than realized; and what was then stigmatized as the evil forebodings and prophecies of fault-finding *democrats*, has now become sober reality.

The numerous widows and afflicted orphans who are mourning in silence and in sadness over the loss of fortune, of comfort, and even many of the necessaries of life, occasioned by the infamy of those who have controlled that institution, tell the lamentable truth of all the faithful admonitions which the democratic party gave at that eventful period. The appeal by the democracy of Pennsylvania to the Senate on that occasion, was vain. The glitter of gold, the desire of attaining wealth, was a temptation too facinating for those whose virtuous principles were not firmly fixed. And eight of its members, formerly the *professed* enemies of such institution, were found willing to sacrifice the future prosperity of the commonwealth for their own personal aggrandizement.

Having obtained its charter by an act of assembly, the corrupting and selfish policy of those who controlled this new created and misnamed Bank of the United States, was to retain power and influence in the legislative body. Therefore at the same session, when the bill for determining the ratio of representation in the State under the constiution was passed, the same corrupting influence of the bank was most glaringly conspicuous. The State was so divided into districts that the Senate professing to be selected by a majority of *the whole voters* of the State, were in truth and in fact only selected by a *minority*.—Hence at the election in 1836, when the people in the boldest and most decided terms expressed at the ballot box their disapprobation of the conduct of the previous legislature, when in the lower House the democrats had a majority of FORTY-FOUR in the Senate the federalists had a majority proportionably large; and although in 1838, the democrats had elected their Governor by ten thousand majority of the legal voters, and also carried a majority in the House of Representatives, yet in the Senate the federalists still retained a majority of five votes. A fraud more gross and outrageous was never committed upon a free people, than that which appears most conspicuous in the apportionment bill of 1836. And had the vouchers which Nicholas Biddle says were BURNED, showing the expenditure of the SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, that seem to be lost to the bank, been preserved, no man in his senses doubts, but that they would tell the fearful truth of bribery and corruption in the legislature of our State, the poisonous effects of which are still felt by the people at this day, whilst the bank is gasping in the agonies of death, produced by the same fatal drug. We have deemed it important thus briefly to sketch an outline of the causes which placed the parties in the position they stood in January, 1839, with a democratic Governor and House of Representatives, but with a federal Senate opposed to them.

No sooner had the Executive been installed, than this federal Senate made it the signal of a concerted and unscrupulous attack upon his administration. Many of the fed eral members, whose minds were sorely chafed at the signal defeat of their party at the previous election, were unsparing in their attacks upon the Executive, purely because the people had elected him. The profuse expenditure of public money, without any good to the commonwealth, had been most glaringly exposed to public view. The ruinous and delapidated condition of our public works had been laid before the people by the faithful official agents which Gov. Porter had appointed to their charge. Money was required for their repair, and to put them in a condition for use at the ensuing season. This was either refused or granted in such trifling sums, as scarcely to make some portions of our canal navigable. When Executive nominations were made to judicial stations, hostility to his selections was at once proclaimed by those who were still writhing under the signal defeat of their own endeavors, at the organization of the legislature, to nullify the will of the people, expressed through the ballot boxes. The effect was either to defeat the appointment of the nominee, or to produce a confirmation by a bare majority, where the more conscientious were unwilling to follow their leaders in their desperate course.

Whilst remarking upon this subject, it may not be amiss, to contrast the conduct of some Senators in 1839, with that of 1841. When the nomination of a distinguished gentlemen was before the Senate for confirmation in 1839, more than one Senator denounced him for having made political speeches in counties remote from his residence during the memorable contest of 1838. They then assumed the ground that no man should be appointed to a judicial station who had thus taken a *public and conspicuous* part in politics. One of the same Senators, on the 10th of March last, appeared in a Convention, advocated and voted for the nomination of a President Judge of a court of common pleas as the federal candidate for governor at the ensuing election.

Will any one assert, that JOHN BANKS has not taken a *"public, and conspicuous part in politics?"* The evidence is before the public, in his celebrated letter to a committee of his own party at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July last. No stump speech made at a County Convention, ever contained more malevolent and party invective, than that document, which all admit was instrumental in procuring his nomination. Nor was this done while he was a private citizen, or a member of the bar. It emanated from his pen, while clothed with the judicial ermine, and DENOUNCES a large majority of the citizens among whom he exercises his judicial functions. Has he resigned his office, since his nomination was proffered him? He has not, and many of his own party say he will not; that he has too much wisdom and sagacity, to sacrifice the certainty of his judicial tenure, for the fallacious uncertainty attending a federal nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

When propositions were made by the democratic portion of the legislature of 1839, to raise the means necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, it was met by the federal Senators with a frown, and more or less opposition. Notwithstanding the thousand obstacles thrown in the way, Gov. Porter by his prudence and sagacity has been able to sustain the credit of the state unimpared down to the fourth of March, yea, to the present time. Her honor has been untarnished when his recommendations have been regarded by the Legislature.

Since the nomination on the fourth of March last, various have been the duties which have been devolved upon the executive. His responsibilities have been unequalled. That he has met them with a Roman firmness, every unprejudiced mind must admit. On the 4th of February last, all the Banks in the State suspended specie payments after a resumption of but twenty days. This was a disaster unlooked for even by the federal party, who upon all occasions sanction the propriety of suspensions. The causes which produced this untoward event, all parties now trace to its proper source,—the FINAL FAILURE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Had this mammoth institution, which was said by Jefferson to be one of deadly hostility to a free government, been suffered quietly to die under the exposure and veto of President Jackson,—sanctioned by the entire democracy of Pennsylvania—all admit that the deplorable derangement of our monetary concerns, together with many other evi's not less demoralizing, would not have come upon us.

To reform our banking institutions, seemed to be an important measure. This had been twice recommended by Governor Porter in his annual messages. But it had been disregarded, or if brought forward, defeated by the action of the federal party.—Means for paying the interest on our state debts must be raised, funds for the repairs of our public works must be provided, and sums of money for the ordinary expenses of government were required to be finished. The federalists had the majority in both branches of the Legislature. The collected wisdom of their party was there assembled. Two months or nearly so, were suffered to roll by before any project was adopted, for regulating the banks, or raising revenue. When a bill did receive the sanction of a majority, it was so obnoxious in all its principal provisions, that no democrat could vote for it—and when passed by the vote of the federal members, and submitted to the executive for his approval, very few of the Federal party out of the Legislature, with even *their elastic conciences*, wished it to become a law.

The democratic party with one united voice condemned its whole character. So universally was it detested, that even more than one half of the banks in the state invoked the official interposition of the executive to save the commonwealth from the disgrace and ruin which must necessarily have ensued if permitted to become a law.

After the veto message which determined its fate had been sent to the legislature, even grave Senators of the federal party who had voted for it, most eloquently applauded the message, and at least *one* of their number, acknowledging conviction by its unanswerable reasonings, voted against the bill, when it came to be reconsidered. Untiring were the efforts of the democratic members to procure the passage of such a law, as would regulate and restrain our monied institutions within proper and legal bounds, provide means for the payment of the interest on the public debt, furnish money for the repairs of our canals, the payment of just debts due contractors and others, and to defray the current expenses of our government. Each measure they proposed was defeated by a strict party vote.

At the very close of the session, when many members had left, a bill of a most extraordinary character was produced, combining the means for raising a revenue, taxation, and what is called a restraint upon the banks. Either subject would have furnished matter sufficient for a separate bill. It passed both houses by a strict party vote and was presented to the executive for his approval. With a dignity and consistency of character which on all trying occasions has distinguished his course, he returned that bill with his objections.

No man could feel more deeply the importance of many of the objects contained in the bill, than Governor Porter; no one more earnestly desired a relief to his suffering fellow-citizens than he did. He could not however close his eyes to the glaring fact, that those who had voted for this bill, making the welfare and prosperity of the commonwealth secondary considerations, had incorporated into its provisions the most objectionable features, solely with a view to embarrass the executive, and, if possible, to make political capital for the approaching gubernatorial campaign. This political fund which they expected thus to raise, was to be used by trading politicians during the coming canvass.

When this bill had been returned to the Legislature with the veto of the Governor, it again came up for consideration. An effort to pass it by a constitutional majority, was made by the federal members. This proved unsuccessful. It was the last day but one of the cession of that body. On the following day it was re-considered, and then a number of the friends of our party voted for its final passage, from motives and for reasons which have been presented by them. It is not for this committee to comment upon the propriety or impropriety of the course of those democrats who voted for this bill, or to say whether their reasons are suffiicient or not. They are before the public who are perfectly competent to judge and decide. They undoubtedly felt that some act was necessary for the public at large, to maintain the credit of the state, and carry on the govment; and more especially to save many of their immediate constituents from utter bankruptcy and ruin. They saw a determination in the Federal Members, to suffer no other measure to pass—it was this bill with all its obnoxious provisions, or nothing. For the reasons which they had addressed to their constituents and the public, they choose the alternative, withuot, as we believe intending or desiring to abandon their principles or the party with which they have heretofore acted. We leave them, as we think right and proper, and as we trust all will do, to settle the question with their immediate constituents for whom they acted, and whose immediate interests they undoubtedly had in view.

Strange to tell, yet not more strange than true, notwithstanding the great solicitude manifested by Governor Porter to sustain the credit of the state, and to maintain a sound and useful currency among the people on the day of the adjournment of the recent legislature, the federal members of that body over their own signatures, issued what purports to be an address to the people of Pennsylvania charging the executive with having refused his official co-operation with them granting relief to the community.

The whole of that paper, is but a compilation of the numerous abusive speeches of Senator Williams & others of the same class which have been weekly and often daily deliverd upon the floor of the senate during the entire session. The several imputations cast upon Governor Porter in that address, meet with a triumphant refutation in his entire public career, and especially in his masterly official communications to the legislature.—Upon these alone, your committee might take their stand as upon impregnable ground. They will nevertheless, in a future number, take occasion to review those charges, advanced in a manner so entirely novel and unjustifiable, and expose the want of truth and candour by which they are characterized.

It may be sufficient for the present and in this place to say, that every public act by the federal members of that body, was devoted to some ulterior purpose, by which to operate upon the next election,—and after the 10th of March not an act was done of any public nature, that had not in view the election of JOHN BANKS. The time of the federal members was consumed for that purpose, money of the public was most profusely wasted with that single object in view.

It remains for the people of the state, in their sovereign capacity, to determine, whether they will sanction the commission of such outrages by their Representatives, or whether they will stamp them with the seal of merited disapprobation.

H. BUEHLER, Chairman.

JACOB SEILER, Secretary.

From the (Boston) Bay State Democrat.

WILL TRUTH TRIUMPH?

It shall triumph! The clouds of error may for awhile so obscure it, that its light shall but dimly shine, but in its own time, it will burst forth, like the sun, dispelling the darkness of the night, and cheering all nature with its vivifying beams. Truth, like the sun, does not shine on all places at all times, nor does it shine on the same place all the time. Were it so ordered, its beauties would not be so fully recognised,—its power so generally felt. It is only by contrast that we are able to appreciate, in some measure as we ought the loveliness of Truth, the ugliness of Error. Those who have basked long in the full effulgence of truth, have often become insensible of its charms, and have neglected to live up to its elevating and sublime requirements. Hence, it becomes necessary that Error should rear its gigantic clouds, and the moral heaven becom darkened, and the thunders and lightnings utter their voices. But, as in the natural, so also, is it in the moral world. The moral sky shall become cleared, and man, surrounded by a purer atmosphere, breath freer and deeper, and the refreshing light of the sun, and the serene heavens shall make him more ready to acknowledge the greatness of Truth, and the goodnes and glory of its Creator.

TRUTH MUST TRIUMPH. The sun sets; night closes in; man retires to his rest, weary of the labors of the day, with the full belief that he shall rise on the morrow and resume them. He expects to find the plough just where he left it in the furrow. And why is it so? He knows that Providence has ordained the Day and the Night. The coming morning is no less certain than the present night—and he trusts in Providence. Herein is a lesson. Error is darkness, Truth is light. As the plough brings forth the riches of the soil, so does Truth the resources of the mind. But the plough of Truth cannot always move onward. Those who put their hands to it, require rest need repose from their labor. Even when they are guiding it, it will not always run smoothly. It will sometimes, nay often, come in contact with the rocks of Error, and it must go round, or wait till the obstacle can be removed, before it can go straight onward. But if he who holds it is true to his duty, the task will be accomplished. If he is false, or faint-hearted others shall step in to fill his place—and the grounds shall be prepared for the seed, the seed sown, and the harvest gathered. The sun is no more certain to rise and set than the Truth is to triumph.

TRUTH WILL TRIUMPH. All Truth is governed by the same laws—political, no less than moral and natural Truth. The advocates of political Truth are not always true to its teaching—hence it is not always in the ascendancy. And even if they were at all times, and in all things, true in essentials, they might not be so in particulars, and hence the necessity of checks and balances. And again—they may advocate truth from selfish or interested motives; they may regard it for what it has done, or may do for them and theirs, and not love be printed. it be willing to make sacrifice usual reference it is truth. And hence, a [illegible] is necessary.

ERROR MUST YIELD TO TRUTH. Error may for a time be in the ascendancy. It is sometimes permitted to carry, apparently, the day. And her votaries, revelling in the succes which seems, and in fact is, to them, victory, may exult in their position, and proclaim their successes as the triumph of Truth! Vain delusion! To men so far lost nothing but an almost supernatural voice, expressed through the workings of Providence can open their eyes, and lead them to see things in their right light, and to discern and appreciate TRUTH.

These effections lead us to speak more particularly of the result of the late political contest. The country was divided, and now is, into two great political parties. On which side was truth? We say *emphatically*, with the defeated party. And why? Because the principles advanced by that party will bear the test of Truth. The course pursued by the two parties was entirely different. One appealed to the reason and consciences of men, to the higest and noblest faculties of man; the other to the appetites, passions, interests of the people. The latter was most successful. But the means used, and the influences effected, from the nature of things, must be temporary. The appetite becomes satisfied, the passions subdued, and interests change. Hence a victory founded upon these elements, if we may so call them, must be transient, and may well be compared to a house built upon the sand, which when the winds and the waves beat upon it, falls—and great is the fall thereof.

Courage, then, ye who are striving for Truth! The democratic cause is founded on Truth. It seeks to raise man—not men but the race, to its true position; to give strength to the weak, courage to the timid, clothing to the naked, bread to the hungry, and knowledge to the ignorant; to bind all in a common brotherhood; to bring about a political millennium, when there shall be such thing as masters, no such thing as [illegible] but ALL FREE. Each equally responsible, all governed by laws bearing equally and burdensome to none.

We find no cause for despondency in the late defeat of the democratic party. We see in it, rather, a wise provison, a blessing to greater good, and an incentive to prompt and vigorous attention. Such a defeat was needed to arouse the dormant, excite the lukewarm, rebuke the unfaithful, establish more firmly in the hearts of the people a love for democratic institutions, a desire to do much to perpetuate them. We see in the events that a transpiring, such confidence, to our mind, that the triumph of Error will be temporary. Rejoicing and [illegible] tion have passed before us in quick succession. The people are beginning to themselves the why's and the wherefore. Why was the country so agitated by the processes and fury of a party, struggling for power? And what have we gained by victory? Were we not promised much, and what have we gained? Such questionings will expose error and establish Truth. The day is not far distant when Error will yield up its ill-gotten triumph, and Truth bear off the palm of a decisive and glorious victory.

Keep it Before the People.

That the last Legislature cost the State more money than any previous session ever assembled in Pennsylvania.

Keep it before the People—That the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the Canal Commissioners, and for other purposes," (in the hope of making political capital,) cost the people of Pennsylvania from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Keep it before the people—That the majority in the last Legislature appropriated HUNDRED DOLLARS for the puchase of books for their own use.

Keep it before the people—That John Banks, the federal candidate for Governor is the warm and confiding friend of Thaddeus H. Burrows and Thaddeus Stevens, the same men who were the instigators of the "Buckshot war," and who were willing to "[illegible] the election as though it had not taken place!"

Keep it before the people—That Thaddeus Stevens of "tape worm" memory, Thomas H. Brrowes of "buck shot and ball" memory, and Bela Badger of "pipe-laying" memory, were all conspicuous as delegates to the convention that put in nomination *lawyer* John Banks.

BUDGET OF LIES.

The federalists have issued a budget of lies respecting Gov. Porter, which they seriously ask the people to believe.

Lie I. That Governor Porter promised to sign the bank bill if ten democratic members of the House would vote for it.

Lie II. That ten did sign a pledge to vote for it, and afterwards violated it.

Lie III. That after the Governor signed the bill, he induced thirteen of his friends to vote for it.

Lie IV. That he was warmly in favor of it, but had not the nerve to sign it.

Lie V. That his expenses have been $108,800 more per annum than Ritner's.

Lie VI. That he has increased the state debt from 24 millions to 40 millions of dollars.

Lie VII. That if he is re-elected the State debt will be increased to 70 millions.

Lie VIII. That he vetoed ten improvement bills giving power to the people.

Lie IX. That he granted a previous pardon for alleged crimes, a thing never attempted before.

Lie X. That he has drawn money out of the Treasury without authority of law and against the express provisions of the Constitution.

Lie XI. [illegible] his influence to [illegible] corner [illegible] political favorites [illegible] eralists) offered to take them at less.

We defy all the federal editors in the Commonwealth to show any authority whereon to base the above *lies*.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE—That falling is the first and last resort of the federalists.—*Signal.*

ROBBING THE GERMANS.

A ship load of Germans arrived at Philadelphia last week, and was visited by one of the Custom House officers, who found out that the passengers had several thousand dollars in German gold. He immediately went to work to persuade them that their gold would not pass here, and that it was for their interest to change it for bank notes, and finally succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount for his worthless rags. On going ashore he bragged of what he had been able to do, how much he had made, and what he intended to make, which put all the loafers about the Custom House in motion. It was not long before three or four more of them went on board the ship swindling the Germans out of their gold, which so enraged the first one that he swore he had first taken them in his care, and that they should leave, which compelled them to do.

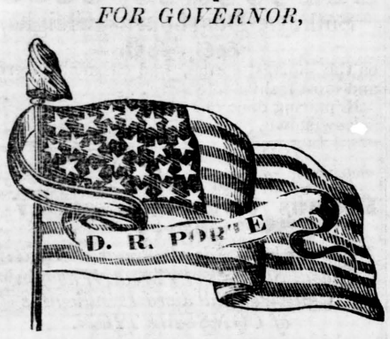
Only think of this! How do the Germans of Pennsylvania like it that their countrymen should be so plundered by notorious scoundrels in the employ of the General Government? No such circumstance ever happened before. It is too bad that peaceable Germans should be plundered before they have set their feet upon our soil. We hope this will be remembered at the election. None but federalists would have dared to commit such barefaced fraud under the sanction of their masters.—*Sign.*

CONVIC LABOR. Two hundred and five persons are now confined in the Connecticut State Prison, and their labor the past year have yielded a clear profit of $7000 to the State.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1841.

Democratic Rep. Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,



Committee of Correspondence for Mifflin county, appointed by the 4th of March convention.

Borough—S. W. Stuart, A. S. Wilson E. Banks, D. C. Freeburn, J. A. Cunningham, Jas. Burns, R. H. McClintic, C. Ritz-J. Morrison, Wm. McCay, Geo. Miller, J. B. Ard, Thos. McClure.

Derry tp.—Jno. Stoneroad, C. Hoover, sr., Jno. Allbright.

Decatur tp.—Saml. Barr, J. Hough.

Armagh tp.—George Bell, Hugh Conley.

Brown tp.—Jacob Lotz, Jno. Henry, Isa. Kerr.

Union tp.—Jesse A. Cunningham, Jas. Alexander, jr.

Menno tp.—Jas. Hemphill. Isa. Copelin.

Wayne tp.—D. Jenkins, Jno. Lawthers, Jas. Drake, Jacob Norton.

Oliver tp.—Jno. A. Steel, Wm. Wilson, G. W. Brehman, Henry Leater.

Granville tp.—Hugh M'Kee, Wm. Caldwell, Jno. Cupples.

☞ Owing to an unusual press of *job work* for the last few days, we have been obliged almost entirely to neglect the editorial department of this week's Republican.

Dr. NEFF.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public generally to the advertisement of this gentleman as published in another column of our paper. Mr. Neff brings with him, letters of recommendation of a high order as to respectability, and a perfect knowledge and ability to perform all operations in his line of business.

MR. MERRILL,

We were highly delighted in listening to a lecture delivered by this gentleman in the Academy on Monday evening last, on the science of ELECTRICITY and GALVANISM. A number of experiments on the above science were illustrated in a clear and comprehensive manner, and to the entire satisfaction of all present. Mr. Merrill's lectures are most certainly worthy the attention of an enlightened public wherever he may chance to lecture.

The Address.

We would invite the particular attention of our readers to the Address of the State Central Committee as published in another part of our paper. It is an able and well written document, and contains the true principles of Democracy, it sets forth in a plain and able manner the justice of our cause, and the unavailing efforts of the opposition to the administration of our present government. A series of addresses from this committee will be given to the public during the approaching contest, and no doubt remains but the false pretensions of the Whigs will be plainly exhibited to the people of Pennsylvania. We urge it upon every Democrat in the State, to give this address a careful perusal.

SPECIAL SESSION.

The Special Session of Congress commenced on Monday last, we have not received any news from Washington yet but in all probability will be able to give the address of Pres. Tyler in our next. The much time was occupied ple are anxiouse in inquiring into the con-times" promised supervisors, in relation to ous to the last ducts, dams and bridg-essful, they The allegations has ever since ed upon to meet de have been ke made which the course wou extravaof the administration, they rites at ause anxiety for som In ples, for in the message der they had no definite avo that would be pursued by ll Union w now in power.

Business Convention.

This body assembled in Ha on Tuesday the 25th ult. a large number of delegates were present, when Gen. MILLER of Cumberland was chosen Chairman *pro tem.* and Col. Geo. Mayer of Lancaster, and Charles Brooks of Chester were appointed Vice Presidents; and A. O. Heister of Dauphin, and Judge Donaldson of Columbia, Secretaries.

The Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M. when the following gentlemen were elected officers:—

Gen. THOMAS C. MILLER of Cumberland, President.

Vice Presidents.

Robert Kelton, of Lancaster;
Charles Brooks, of Chester;
James Whittaker, of Berks;
Hon. William Donaldson, of Columbia;
David Leech, of Armstrong;
J. Wagenseller of Union;
Bond Valentine, of Centre; and
Henry Robison, of Lebanon.

Secretaries,

A. O. Heister, of Dauphin;
Clement B. Grubb, of Lancaster;
Benj. Bannan, of Schuylkill, and
Maj. M. Crisswell, of Mifflin.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions:

Gen. Samuel Alexander, and A. G. Ege, of Cumberland; Joseph Paxton, of Columbia; Ner Middleswarth of Union; G. N. Eckert, of Schuylkill; David Krause, of Dauphin; Col. Geo. Mayer and Mr. Hoopes, Lancaster; and Hon. Thomas Burnside, of Centre.

In our next we shall lay before our readers the proceedings of this respectable body, every thing passed off harmoniously and without any allusion to politics, as was the result of one or two Conventions of this kind that assembled in Pennsylvania heretofore.

☞ The following Banks have notified the Governor of their willingness to accept and comply with the provisions of the Revenue Bill.

Harrisburg Bank.
Exchange Bank of Pittsburg.
Bank of Chambersburg.
Caralisle Bank.
Bank of Lewistown.
Towanda Bank.
Lancaster Bank.
Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia.

The Bank of Pittsburg declines accepting.

We gather from our exchanges the following additional information.

Philadelphia Bank has rejected the bill.
Commercial Bank has rejected the bill.
Bank of North America has also rejected it.
Southwark has also rejected it.
The Farmers Bank of Reading, it is said, will reject it.
The United States Bank has *accepted* the bill!

For the Lewistown Republican.

Enigma.

My 10 7 18 4 17 15 4 12 11 2 17 is a town in Penn
My 14 2 11 5 is a town in Ohio.
My 9 18 3 13 14 11 8 is a town in New Jersey.
My 16 15 11 8 4 is a town in New York.
My 1 11 2 9 6 17 1 11 4 5 14 7 is a town in Maryland.

G. T. T.

May 27th 1841.

From the Liverpool Standard.

A PRAYER.

For Those who have Friends in "The President."

Comes she not? The ship was wont to glide
With bird-like speed athwart the ocean-foam,
Floats not her flag upon the distant tide?
Gleam not her white sails through the grey mist's gloom?
In hushed suspense, weeks heavily pass o'er:
She comes not yet—alas! if she should come no more!

How many hearts with sick misgiving faint,
Worn with long watching, pine in lone distress,
Whose tears, held prisoned by love's fond restraint,
Gush forth unchecked in midnight silentness,
As to their wistful gaze hope's trembling ray
Grows dim and dimmer yet—is fading fast away.

Oh, Lord of sovereign might! before thy throne
They fall, imploring thy protecting power!
Oh, God of truth and love! to thee alone
They turn for strength in this their trial hour.
How deep, how keen their anguish, only Thou
Who knowest all can tell, support, sustain them now

Thou know'st the shrinking agony of fear,
That mocks the smiles the lips assume in vain;
Affection's art would hide the stealing tear,
With words of hope disown its writhing pain;
But THOU beholds't the spirits deep despair,
When in its solitude it pours its wild, empassioned prayer,

Alas! their homes are desolate! Some face
Beloved has vanished from the social hearth—
Some form that charmed it with familiar grace—
Some tones that gladdened it with music mirth;
O Lord of might! pity their helpless pain,
Bring back their wanderers safely to their arms again!

tee.
ta, thy is are in thy hand, in perfect rest
looked built keep him whose mind is stayed on thee.
the majority conflict in each tortured breast;
less as before their trust, their consolation be,
the opinions peace upon each care worn brow,
as overbalancing of love! strengthen, sustain them
other witnesses.

BANK ROBwhose bids have been so gen by the Canal Commission timates of the value of wer passes of late, by the majority as infa the robbery of a bank ly known to the Legisl in fact so numerous may not be amiss ate, that the people are scrutinizing re whether they are not the direction of the officers ions themselves. For our own seems to us almost impossible that so many high-handed villanies in the shape of Bank robberies could be committed, without the knowledge, either directly or indirectly, of some one connected with the institution so robbed; and what impresses this belief more forcibly on our minds—as it will upon the minds of any one who reflects upon the subject—is the fact, that until quite recently, when the banks, owing to *gross and fraudulent mismanagement*, find themselves deeply embarrassed, the robbery of a bank was a thing scarcely heard of. No, no, this scheme of the banks crying out "Bank Robbery" every few days, and then offering *large amounts of money*, which at the time offered they never expect to pay, for the detection of the robbers, is no doubt but sheer humbug—a plan of their own to get the public sympathy in their favor, for the purpose of screening their bad conduct and mismanagement from exposure, and prevent an exhibit of their true condition. Instances have occurred where these things have been proven, and they will occur again; and we venture to say that when the so called late bank robberies become properly investigated, they will turn out as we have predicted—like *Levis*, the officers have danced off, and the poorest and most needy of the stockholders be left in the lurch, to "pay the piper," as they best can. Below we publish a notice of an extensive Bank robbery which occurred in Maryland during the past week. We do not implicate the officers of this institution in transactions of the kind to which we have reference, but we cannot help again remarking, that it is some what singular that so many bank robberies should occur at this *peculiar* time. What think our readers?—*S. C. Gazette.*

"BANK ROBBERY.—The Frederick county Bank was entered by false keys, between last Saturday evening and Monday morning and robbed of the following funds, as nearly as can now be ascertained, to wit:

In Gold,	$10,049 38
Notes and bills of other banks and checks,	8,738 16
Notes of the Frederick Co. Bank,	134,967 00
State 6 per cent banks,	6,000 00
State 6 per cent cirtificates,	14,000 00
5 per cent. sterling bonds,	12,222 00
Making an aggregate of	$185,976 54

A reward of $10,000 is offered for the robber and funds.

Melancholy Shipwreck.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY LIVES LOST!!!—The disasters at sea seem to be unusually frequent this season, every arrival brings intelligence of some recent wreck. The most disastrous, is that of the loss of the Brig Minstrel from Limerick for Quebec, with one hundred and forty passengers. Four passengers, with four of the crew the only survivors, arrived at Quebec on Friday last; and furnished the Mercury with the following account of their calamity:

The Minstrel left Limerick, (Ireland,) on the 21st of April last, for Quebec, with one hundred and forty passengers emegrants intending to settle in Canada. The vessel had a tolerable passage up to Tuesday last, at four o'clock in the morning, when she struck on Red Island Reef. There was a heavy sea running at the time, but the boats were launched and made fast to the fore chains. Upwards of one hundred passengers embarked in the boats, but their doom was quickly sealed; the vessels "heeled off" into to deep water and went down stern foremost, so suddenly that the "painters" of all boats could not be cast off, and the people who had embarked in the boats perished with their equally unfortunante companions on board the ship except four of the crew, and four passengers, who alone of upwards of 150 souls remained to tell the sad tale. These eight persons embarked in the gig, which was towing astern, and fortunately for them the rope which attached it to the vessel broke when she went down. They succeeded in pulling to White Island, where they remained until the following day when they were taken off by the ship Wellington of Belfast, Capt. McIntyre, and brought to grosse Isle.

Captain Outerbridge, of the unfortunate Minstrel, behaving most gallantly during the awful scene, until he perished with the rest. He declared that he would not leave the vessel until his passengers were saved, and he was the last person seen by those in the gig.

The following are the names of the survivors: *Crew*—Patrick O'Loghin, steward; James Grady, and Thomas Enright seamen; and John Donoghue, apprentice. *Passengers*—Flaherty, shoemaker, and wife; Honoria Ringrose, and—Collins. Total saved, 8.

The following is a statement of the number of the crew and passengers who perished:

Crew—Capt. Outerbirdge, mate, and 9 others—11: *Passengers*—Male Adults 47; Females do 41—88; Males under 14, 10; Females do 8—18: Males under 7, 9; Females do 12—21: Infants—10: Total perished 148.

The Minstrel was well known in the Quebec trade as a passenger ship from Ireland. She belonged to Limerick, and registered 296 tons. Last year she arrived at Quebec on the 23d May from Limerick, with 163 passengers.

The passengers above mentioned as being saved left the Wellington at grosse Isle, and came to Quebec in the brig Thetis, Capt. Ross, from Limerick, with 131 passengers

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE PRESIDENT.

The bulletin of the Courier and Enquirer, this morning, exhibited a notice which soon gathered a crowd about the door. It is stated that a letter from Montreal, dated the 23d had been received, in which it was said that Captain Dunn, arrived at Quebec from Liverpool, saw the President making for the Azores when he, Captain Dunn, was two or three days from his port.

We fear there is no ray of hope in this. We have the Montreal papers of the 24th, which make no mention of it. Moreover we perceive by the Quebec shipping lists, that the barque Chieftain, Captain Dunn arrived at that port on the 20th, having sailed from Cork (not Liverpool) on the 2d of April. If he had seen and reported the President, the Quebec papers of the 21st would surely have mentioned the fact but they are totally silent on the subject. And so are those of the 22d.

Steamer President.

We have obtained, says the New York Sun, from Messrs. Wadsworth & Smith, the consignees, a complete and accurate list of the passengers, 28 in number whose names we subjoin. Besides these the officers and crew amounted to 81 in number, whose names we could not ascertain, making together 109 souls, all of whom have beyond a doubt been for many weeks sleeping beneath the dark waves of the ocean. Among the passengers and officers of the ship we had several personal acquaintences of exalted worth. It is with sorrow unspeakable that we yield to the conviction that we must bid them all a long and final adieu.

Edward Bairy, N. Y. J. C. Roberts, N. Y. J. Leo Wolf, Philadelphia, Master Mohring, do. J. C. Pleffel, N. Y. A. R. Warburg, do. D. Fitzroy, Lenox, B. A. M. Courtrney, do, Tvrone Power and servant, C. A. D Miesegaes, Philadelphia, Samuel Mails N. Y. Charles Cadett, Buenos Ayres, T. Palmer, Baltimore, Md, Dr. M. Lorner, Cuba, T. Blancher, do. John Fraser. H. Van Lohe, Jr. Amsterdam. A. S. Byrne, London. Mr. Thornhill, New York, W. W. Martin, England, E. B. Howell and Friend, New York. A. Livigston, do. Rev. G. W Cookman, Washington City, D. C. P. Deucher, Scotland, B. Morris and Child.

Passengers,	28
Officers and crew,	81
Total,	109

SHERIFF'S SALE PARTY.

The men who incorporated the United States Bank, and who are now supporting *Lawyer* Banks for Governor, may very appropriately be termed the SHERIFF'S SALE PARTY from the ruin they have spread wherever the monster obtained the confidence of the people. In Beaver, where the democrats are without a paper, THIRTY-THREE individuals are to be sold out of house and home on Wednesday next, in consequence of the course pursued by the United States Bank. In Philadelphia the poison has also been felt. In Erie the same; and in Pittsburg also. Sheriff's sales will be more common in all these places before the bank is wound up.

The Sheriff's sale party having taken in charge the election of *Lawyer* Banks, they will put on the screws wherever they can, to obtain votes for him. The poor man will be threatened—the man owing a *little* will be told he must vote as his creditor directs, or the sheriff will be upon him. But if success should crown their efforts sheriff's sales would be as numerous as grasshoppers in midsummer.—*Signal.*

Farmers and Mechanics.

You have voted for the present administration, and aided in its election, can you get more money for your work this year than last? Have the solemn pledges to raise the price of grain been redeemed? or have you experienced a change for the better in the condition of your currency. Can you pay your debts easier this year than last; these simple questions deeply interest you all, and it is a painful duty for you to say, because you are the sufferers, that you have gained no advantage, but sustained a heavy loss by the "*change.*" In this reverse of fortune, you who voted for the federal dynasty, on the strength of their "*promises,*" are to blame. There is no desire to upbraid you for your course, but if you have at heart, the welfare of yourself and your children, cut off the bands that connect you with a party, that aims to reduce you to beggary. Awake! to a consciousness of your danger, and strike a blow to rid coming generations from the bonds of Bank slavery. You are an every day witness of the encroachments upon your liberty, and why will you stand as the work goes on to reduce you to penury. The money that you get to day for your labor, may be worthless to-morrow, you may ask for *bread*, but they'll give you *stones*. For pity's sake, rise up, *en masse*, and save yourselves and the country from the unmerciful grasp of a set of men who strive with all their might to reduce you down to a level beneath your station. "*Have the promises been redeemed.*" Does the man who works in a factory receive more compensation for his labor than he did one year ago? Has he been able to support with as much comfort his wife and his children, as he did one year past? Let a modern *political reformer* ask this question of the man, and the "delusion" under which he laboured for such a cause, will be found to have vanished.

Farmer, Workingman, and Labourer, the time is fast approaching, when an opportunity will be offered, to rebuke a *swiss* clique who have been ruling and governing the state with an unprincipled hand, and against the wishes of the people. The alternative now presented before you, is whether the BANKS shall continue to be arrayed against the PEOPLE, or whether the interests of the producing classes shall be maintained. The right to discriminate between the two, belongs to you, no one has yet denied this power, and you are yet free to exercise your own judgment. You have PORTER on one side, Banks on the other. You are the jury who is to decide this contest, who are to determine whether the People or the Banks shall rule. You, who are yet free, choose ye now, fail not, and let justice be done. PORTER AND DEMOCRACY must and will prevail.—*Reading Press.*

New Goods.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that they have just received a new and handsome assortment of goods in their line, ALSO

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which they will dispose of very low and wish the public to give them a call. The Tailoring business is still carried on and the

LATEST FASHIONS

just received. All orders attended to with despatch.

*** A large assortment of ready made clothing on hand.

WILLIAM M'CAY & SON.

May 2, 1841.

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Jas, S Woods Mr. A. G. HARVEY, to Miss MARTHA RITTENTENHOUSE all of Lewistown.

With the above notice we recieved a generous donation of the WEDDING CAKE, for which we return the donors our most sincere thanks and well-wishes for their future happiness—may prosperity attend them, and all those who so kindly REMEMBER THE PRINTER.

On Tuesday the 25th ult by the Rev. S. P. Lilley, Mr. JOHN CONNER to Miss ELIZABETH ELEONER THOMPSON, all of Kishacoquillas Valley.

By the same on Thursday the 27th Mr. THOMAS MAYS of Pennsvalley, to Miss MARY SCHNELL of this place.

J. C. NEFF,
Surgeon Dentist.

Respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has taken a room at Mr. Turner's Hotel where he will be happy to render his services to any who may require them.

All operations on the teeth performed with the least possible pain.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

inserted in the neatest and most durable manner, and warranted equal to any that can be done in Philadelphia or New York.

All persons wishing him to call at their dwellings, will please to leave a line at *Mr.* Turners, when he will punctually attend to every call in the line of his profession. From a long and successful practice he hopes to give general satisfaction.

☞ A list of references, will be given at any time called upon.

Bank of Lewistown,

May 15, 1841.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of three and a half per cent for the six months preceding the 4th inst. subject to the State Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after this date.

R. F. ELLIS, *Cashier.*

May 17, 1841.

Blooms!

The Despatch Transportation Company will carry Blooms from Hollidaysburg to Pittsburgh at the reduced price of five dollars per ton of 2000lbs.

James D. Rea, *Agent.*

May 17, 1841.

Estate of Samuel Cever, Dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of said dec'd., hereby give notice, to all persons indebted to the said Estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscribers residing in Granville township, Mifflin co. or either of them without delay,—and persons having demands upon the estate of said decedent are requested to present their demands according to law for settlement without delay.

JOHN SNYDER, } *Executors.*
HENRY AURAND, }

May 18th 1841.

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, respectfully inform the public that a

Select Female School

will be opened in this institution on *Monday* the 17th of *May* under the direction of

Miss Kinsley and Miss Whitney.

The number of pupils will be limited to THIRTY, and will be received upon the following terms per quarter,

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography,	$4 00
History, Rhetoric and Philosophy.	5 00
Drawing,	5 00
Music,	10 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Kinsley or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown April 30th 1841.

Estate of John Fertig dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Fertig dec'd, and who did not die in this commonwealth.—Persons who has demands against the estate of said decedent are hereby requested to present them in form ready for settlement without delay to the subscriber at his residence in Lewistown Mifflin County.

And persons who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber as aforesaid without delay.

E Banks. Adm'r.

Lewistown, Apl. 28th 1841.

TAKE the hint. Enoch wants money, E. Beale the Register' &c. of our County, wants money.

E. Beale.

Lewistown, April 28th, 1841.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking a note from Robert Forsyth for fifty dollars given by D. C. Freeburn, endorsed by Wm. Butler and Robert Burns, as said note has been paid by D. C. Freeburn.

D. C. Freeburn.

Lewistown April 22d 1841,

TAKE NOTICE.

That all persons knowing themselves indebted to Alexander Osborne in the LIVERY BUSINESS, are particularly requested to call and make settlement, as times won't admit of costs.

A. OSBORNE.

Lewistown May 19, 1841.

New and Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has just received and is now opening at his Store Room, in the Borough of Lewistown, a large and splendid assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which will be sold on accommodating terms. The public generally, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES PARKER.

Lewistown, May 8th 1341.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just opened a large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of

Broad Cloths of all colours,
Summer Cloths,
Pantaloon Stuffs,
New style Mousline de Lanes,
Figured Silks, Prints,
French Chintz,
Painted Lawns,
Florence Braid,
Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.,

all of which will be sold low. He has also on hands,

Shad, Mackerel, Herring, Salt and Tar.

L. T. WATSON.

Lewistown, May 20, 1841.

MAYER & CAHN, DENTISTS.

WILL attend to all operations in DENTAL SURGERY; such as cleaning, plugging, extracting and inserting incorruptible teeth, from one to a full set. A practice of many years enables them to give relief and assistance to the afflicted, and their method is one which secures to them the confidence of those, who may favor them with their patronage.

OFFICE at the Public House of Mr. JAMES TURNER'S.

Lewistown, May 2th 1841.

APPEAL.

The Court of Appeal for the 2d. Battallion, 22d. Reg't. P. M. will be held at the House of Fred'k Schwartz in Lewistown on the 2d. Monday in June next. Captain David Heugh, Captain David Brought and Lieu't. John Cupples to compose said Court of Appeal.

May 29th. 1841.

Wanted.

One or two Apprentices to learn the Brick laying and Stone-mason business. Any person wishing to learn the above business will meet with a good situation by making immediate application to the subscriber.

JOHN S. LOFLIN.

M'Veytown, May 12th 1841.

J. J. APPLEBAUGH, M. D.

Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in this place.—Office at his fathers residence, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various brances of his profession unless absent on duty.

May 5th 1841.

REMOVAL.

MOSES MONTGOMERY

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors above J. & J. Millikens Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

Lewistown, April 1st 1841.

Coverlet & Carpet Weaving.

The subscriber respectfuly informs the citizens of Mifflin county, and the public generally that he has now commenced the above business at Strunk's Mills, (late Forsyth's) within 3 miles of Lewistown, where he will be prepared to weave all kinds of carpeting, in a neat and substantial manner, and on moderate terms. He will colour carpet yarn any colour that may be desired as cheap as it can be done elsewhere.

ALSO—Patent Coverlets, on a new and improved plan, and find all the chain for the same when desired. A sample of which can be seen at the public house of Jacob Lotz, in Brown tp., and at Strunk's Mills. All work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike and substantial manner.

The coverlets will be wove without a seam he will also furnish the cotton for any person if wanted as he always has a stock on hand.

Joseph F Schnee.

Derry tp., *March* 10, 1841.

Estate of J. Norris Sr. de'cd.

Take notice that *letters* Testamentary have issued to the subscribers, residing at Brown's Mills Brown township; Mifflin county, on the last will and testament of John Norris Sr. late of said township deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are required to make immediate payment and also, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased are hereby requested to make the same known to the subscribers without delay.

WILLAM B. NORRIS, }
JOHN NORRIS, Jr. } *Executors.*
JAMES C. NORRIS. }

Brown's Mills, April 17, 1841.

Groceies Wines & Liquors.

The subscriber having opened a store in room formerly occupied by him as a Justices office, and opposite Mr. Winkett's Hotel in the borough of Lewistown, solicits a share of public patronage.

In addition to his stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, he has on hand a general assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Consisting of

CANDIES of all kinds.

ALSO,

Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Variety, Prunes, Almonds, Dried Peaches, Apples.

He has also a stock of

HARDWARE,

Such as will suit Cabinet Makers, and that have been of Glass Knobs, of all sizes, Screws and other kinds of Castors, Locks, &c.

Robert McNaw him

Lewistown, August 5, 1840.

NOTICE.

Any person having uniforms of town Guards, or any part of uniconfer a favour on the members company, by leaving them Sims.

Lewistown May 5, 1841.

NEW STORE, ALL NEW GOODS!

The subscriber thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes with proper attention to business and selling cheap to merit a continuance of custom, he therefore embraces this opportunity to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has just received a

NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING and Summer Goods

consisting in part of

Wool dyed & fancy colored Cloths, Spring and Summer Cassimeres, Black Summer Cloth, Wool dyed Black and Invisible Green Cloths, Cassinetts, Imperial Crape Summer Cloth, Corded and Striped Linen Drills, Irish Linens, Gambrones, Striped Cotton Goods for boys wear, London and American Calicoes, Painted Lawns, Mouselines delains, Black and White Lawns, Black and White Calicoes, Fancy Shawls, Nett, Mohair and Pic nic Gloves, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Handsome Bonnet Trimmings, Florence Braid Bonnets, Nun and Shaker Bonnets, Parasols and Umbrellas, Manchester Ginghams, Bobinets, Cotton and Silk Blonds, Black Filet Veils, Linen and Cotton Edgings and Insertings, Linen Handkerchiefs, with hundreds of knic-knacks unnecessary to specify.

ALSO, a general assortment of Liverpool and China crockery, Common Tea ware in all its variety, and a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, such as Grass and Grain Scythes warranted, &c.

Fresh Groceries.

The attention of Housekeepers is called to his large assortment of Fresh Groceries, such as Young Hyson Tea, Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.

He has also just received a large assortment of

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Oil, Paints &c, consisting in part of White Lead in Oil Ven, Red, Lamp Oil, Swaims Panacea, Houcks Panacea, Balsam of Hourhound, Balm of Colombia to prevent the Hair from coming out, with a great variety of other cheap and desirable goods all of which will be sold upon the most accommodating terms to those who may favor him with a call.

CHARLES RITZ.

Lewistown, May 4, 1841.

NEW FIRM.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a partnership in the

Wagonmaking & Blacksmith BUSINESS.

Their shop is on the lot occupied by R. Sims, on the corner of *Mill* and *Dorcas* streets, opposite J. Mathersbaugh's tavern, where they are prepared to manufacture every description of work in the Wagon-making line, viz:

Wagons, Ploughs, &c.

of the best materials and workmanship.

All kinds of SMITH Work

such as Ironing Wagons, Carriages, Ploughs, done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

They will execute orders in the manufacture of MILL WORK, in as good style as can be done any where else.

STEEL SPRINGS,

for Carriages, Buggies, made to order, light and durable, warranted to do well.

HORSE SHOEING and Country Work generally,

attended to with despatch, and done in the very best manner.

They bespeak a share of the public patronage, and believe they are able to perform all orders in their line to the satisfaction of their customers.

GEORGE CONSER,
ROBERT SIMS.

Lewistown, March 31, 1841.

LEWISTOWN Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the encouragement he has received from his friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is still to furnish every variety of elegant and plain and useful furniture, of the newest style and substantially finished. His stock on hand consist of

Sofas, Secretaries, Bureaus, Ward Robes of great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, Card, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved posts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seat Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article, either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most reasonable terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in such a manner as to prevent injury in transportation, which no charge will be made.

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840

REMOVAL. KITTENHOUSE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his long established

LIVERY

stable to D. R. Reynolds attached to the new Brick Hotel, on the north west corner of the diamond, where he will keep constantly on hand a good stock of Horses and carriages, and will hire on reasonable terms. He will be found at all times at the house of D. Reynolds.

CHAIRS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz: *French Chairs, Half French, Grecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the room two doors East of the Bank of Lewistown in market street, where he has and will constantly keep on hand the following articles, manufactured Tobacco of the most celebrated Virginia brands, of all sizes and kinds.

Havana, Spanish, Half Spanish and American Cigars; Rappee, Scotch and Maccabau Snuffs; Fancy and Common Snuff Boxes, Pipes of all sorts, Smoking and New York Fine Cut Tobacco.

Together with every article connected with his line of business, which he will sell wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

G. W. THOMAS.

Lewistown, March 31st, 1841.

LEWISTOWN CABINET WAREROOMS.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Manufacturing,

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c., &c.

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany *Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

ALSO,

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC

Lwistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

JOSEPH M. COGLEY. MERCHANT TAILOR AND DRAPER,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general that he has just received a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

for Gentlemens Ware consisting of PILET CLOTH for over coats,

Cadett-Gray Cloth & Casimer, for coats and Pants, Buff Casimer and Sattins for vests.

ALSO,

Nitt SHIRTS & DRAWERS with a splendid assortment of

SILK AND WOOLLEN,

Hoes, Gloves, Stocks, Shirt Breasts and Collars, Suspenders and a large assortment of made up clothing.

He has also, the pleasure of informing his friends, that he has just received the newest FASHIONS from the cities, and that he is now ready to execute any orders in his line of business in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the place for neatness of stile or elegance, as his experience in business warrants him in saying so—he therefore, respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public and returns his sincere thanks for past favours.

***N. B. He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONRY,

Of every description and variety, all of which he will sell low for CASH. J. M. C

Lewistown, Oct. 17th 1840.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers purpose commencing a

Lumber Yard,

In the immediate vicinity of LEWISTOWN early in the spring. They intend keeping constantly on hand, a large assortment of every variety of

LUMBER,

such as BOARDS, from three fourths, one and a fourth, one and a half, to two INCHES,

JOIST & SCANTLING.

Joint and Lap Shingles &c. &c.

Cherry Boards & Plank.

Their LUMBER will be carefully selected by themselves, and may be depended upon as being of the first quality.

All orders will be punctually attended to and filled at the lowest prices.

J. A. Ewing & Co.

Lewistown, February 2nd 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

Dr. Joseph Priestley Peters' CELEBRATED

Vegitable Anti-bilious Pills,

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that were ever known. The town and country are filled with their praise, and the palace and the poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates; under all temperatures, they retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unalloyed by age and situation; they are mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

Dr. Peters' Pills,

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them, to danger, and their efforts are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood, and old age and to women in the most critical situations. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order, and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they are without a rival. They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

Mrs. E. Ward of New York, was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for upwards of fifteen years; her symptoms were as follows:

Frequent pulse—furred tongue—bowels irregular, mostly costive, yet sometimes relaxed with a bilious discharge—urine saffron coloured—skin dry—thirst—bad taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning—pain in the right side, in the region of the liver sometimes in the right shoulder—cough—expectoration of offensive matter—nausea or sickness of the stomach—yellowness of the skin and eyes—loss of appetite—lowness of spirits—broken sleep and unpleasant dreams—easily fatigued—loss of flesh—unhappy and evil forebodings, &c. By using these valuable Pills a short time was entirely restored.

Miss Clark, daughter of Col. Clark, was afflicted with Irregularities and Obstructions, attended by the following symptoms; Languor—disturbed sleep—pale face—cold feet—nostrils dry—urine pale—sometimes a distressing cough, like a hasty consumption—sweating of the feet towards night, and of the face and eyes in the morning—general debility—lassitude, &c. By using these Pills, according to directions, was entirely restored.

Rev. J. B. Whitefield had been several years subjected to severe Head-Ache, but by the use of three boxes, had been entirely cured.

Hon. F. D. Davis was so afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to dress himself. By the use of three boxes he was entirely restored:

Rev. J. Walterbury was severely troubled with Rheumatism, and had been for eight or nine years, and could get nothing to relieve him. He was recommended, by one of his members to try Dr. Peters' Pills; he did so, and by the use of a few boxes, was cured.

Mr. Benjamin R. Woolley had been afflicted, at intervals, for the last twelve years with Inflammatory Rheumatism, was attended by some of the most eminent physicians of the city, who afforded him but little relief. Hearing of the most astonishing cures performed by Dr. Peters' Pills, and being in a most miserable condition, he concluded to try them. To his surprise, and the surprise of his friends he began immediately to recover, and in ten days was out attending to his business. His symptoms were, soreness all over; excrusiating pains through the joints and limbs; dreadfully swollen legs and feet; enormous quantity of bile; and shortness of breath, &c.

Professor Armstrong says he has used them in his practice for the last five years, and his opinion is that nothing can compare with them in cases of Nervous Debility, Head-Ache, Nausea, and all cases of Billious Affections.

Doctors Mott, Nelson, Rogers, Smith, Harris, Vanderburgh, Hobson, Williams, Emmerson, (of New York) Waines, (of Philadelphia) Scott, (of Baltimore,) and hundreds of the most eminent physicians throughout the United States, recommend these Pills as decidedly superior to all others in use.

☞ The list of directions will specify the complaints which come most peculiarly within the influence of Peters' Pills; but it may be as well to state here, for the purpose of giving the greater publicity to so important a fact, that they are the only medicine ever discovered which contain an infallible cure for the SICK HEADACHE.

Prepared by Joseph Priestley Peters, M. D., Inventor and Sole Proprietor, at his Institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of Vegetable Remedies. No 129 Liberty Street, New York.

Doctor PETERS wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for such information as will ensure the conviction of any person who may venture to counterfeit his pills.

John A. Sterrett, Lewistown.
W. & T. Reed, Perryville.
J. & J. Potter, Potters Mills.
J. M. Hale, Bellefonte.
W. & J. Bell, Belleville,

☞ Who are regular Agents for the above named places.

May 13, 1840.

REMOVAL. NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwartze's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and w York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown. Oct. 3, 1839.

Executors Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Executors of the Estate of Mrs. Jane Reed dec'd of Union tp. will attend at the house of Adam Greer, in Lewistown, on Friday the 7th of May and on the 8th at the house of John Robison in Belleville Union tp for the purpose of settlement, where all persons indebted to said estate will please attend for that purpose, & those having claims against the estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement according to law.

Alexr. Gibboney,
George Wilson.
Executors.

Union tp. March 17th 1841.

IMPORTANT PROOF,

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medicine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affection Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual aymptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicines.'

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale at the store of F. Mc Clure who s gent for Mifflin county.

Attention Millers, Millrights AND MILL OWNERS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber at his residence in the borough of Lewistown, a general assortment of Square Mesh

BOLTING CLOTHS,

manufactured in Holland expressly for A. D. Leonard, Auburn, N. Y. Warranted to be of superior quality to any imported into the United States. Please call and examine.

I have the following numbers, 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and9, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Samuel Hopper.

Lewistown, June 10, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. Potter jr. & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Potter & Colfelt who will settle all the demands against the late firm and are authorized to collect all the outstanding debts of the same. All those having unsettled accounts will please call and settle them with J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

J. Potter, jr. & Co.

Browns Mills Dec. 1. 1840.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. & J. Potter & Charles Colfelt under the firm of J. & J. Potter & Colfelt who have just received a large and general assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Superior Wood dye black Cloths, and Cassimers, Blue, Green- and Cadet, mixed do, Beaver, Pilot do, Mouslin delanes French and English of all colors, Chintzes, New Stile Silks and Wash Blonds and quilling, Figured and Plain Silks of every kind, Thread Insertings and Edgings, Jackonet do Silk Fringe of all kinds, Muslin Tickings and Calicoes, Groceries of all kinds very cheap, their assortment is very extensive.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Plaster and Salt always kept on hand, they have leased Mr. Norris' Grist and Plaster Mill and are now prepared to grind wheat and to purchase. The highest price will be paid for wheat and Cloverseed. Plaster will be kept ground and in the store. Wheat will be purchased at two cents less than Lewistown price.

J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

Brown's Mills. Jan 27, 1841.

Lewistown Foundry AND *MACHINE SHOP.*

Having procured a quantity of Patterns this season, for Bevel and Spurr-Gearing, or Mills of various kinds—and being prepared to do all kinds of boring, turning and fitting up such Machinery, the subscriber feels confident that he shall be able to satisfy all who may be inclined to favour him with their custom. The quality of his castings, he considers, equal to any in the state—and his workmanship in finishing he trusts, will satisfy all those who examine for themselves.

Bar Share Ploughs, for two or three horses—side hill ploughs, and three sizes of cast iron Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Also, waggon and carriage boxes—plough plates right and left hand—plaster and corn Grinders, a first rate article—bark mills—apple nuts—gudgeons of various sizes—sled shoes—slay shoes, &c. &c.

All kinds of castings, of ordinary size, done to order, in the best manner for prompt payment. All kinds of country produce. received at market price, and old castings at one cent per pound. But for accounts that have stood ninety days, I want cash very soon.

Silbee's patent fire backs, (a valuable improvement,) for furnishing black-smiths' fires with hot blasts, kept for sale.

Having a blacksmith's shop, and carpenter's shop, belonging to the establishment, the subscriber is prepared to do any kind of work in his line that may be wanted.

John R. Weekes.

P. S.—Also, for sale cheap, two horse Waggons, with a variety of good turning Laithes and light Hollow Ware. J. R. W.

Lewistown, Aug. 20th 1839.

WIND-MILLS, *FOR CLEANING GRAIN.*

The subscriber offers for sale, (cheap) first rate Wind Mills, which he warrants to be good. Farmers will find it to their advantage to give him a call and examine for themselves.

His shop is in the building opposite the Drug Store of Dr. Schwartz.

JOHN MUSSER.

Lewistown, Jan. 8, 1840.

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY For the Sale of Brandreths Vegetable Universal PILLS.

Are held by the following agents in their respective counties.

Mifflin Co.	John A. Sterrett Lewistown.
Centre Co,	William Hardy Waynesburg, Joshua Jack Bolesburg,
Juniata Co.	J. & J. Potter Potter's Mills. R. C. Gallaghar Mifflintown,
Huntingdon Co.	Wm. Stuart Huntingdon, R. Lowry Hollidaysburg.

For other agents beyond this county see papers published elsewhere.

Farmers and Mechanics, LOOK AT THIS!

Bar Sheer Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either raught or cast Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hands. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with raught Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Turning and Boring,

of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown, Feb. 27, 1839.

REMOVAL. S. S. JONES.

STORE, EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET

Two doors east of Adam Greers.

HAS on hand an extensive stock of the following articles, all of which are genuine and of a first rate quality, viz:

Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Hardware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Fish, Salt, Oils Lead, &c. &c.

the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. JONES, begs to return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and more especially for the generous patronage he has received since he has opened his new store, and hopes by strict attention and the choice and cheap selection of the above goods, to still merit a continuance of past favor.

The Watchmaking, Jewelry, and Silv smith

business, will be continued as before, for which, former patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lewistown, Dec. 23, 1840.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS

In relation to the operation of the

RESURETION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of certificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Power over diseases, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to superced the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 63 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of certificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIAN

Vegetable Extracts compose the

RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal *Remedy* or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co,, Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, *Agent* for the State of Pennsylvania.

....For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

JEW DAVIDS' OR HEBREW PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound. are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local inflamation, Schrofulous affections, Kings Evil, Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic *rheumatism.* and in all cases where a seat And why? weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the Europe and Palestine, in 1830, [illegible] by that said in the latter place, in [illegible] parties was entire-

Jew Davids' HEBREW [illegible]

[illegible] to the reason [illegible] men, to the higest and and of the (as he calls it) [illegible] man; the other to the it had performed, the interests of the people. it on his own person, [illegible] successful. But the fection the removal the influences effected, chief object of his journey, must be temporary. sisted the genial influence satisfied, the passions delicious climate. He [illegible] change. Hence a improveing; and in a few [illegible] elements, if we him, the sallowness of his skin, pain was removed, and his health [illegible] manently restated. Since that time he upon been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes. ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin county.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY. JOHN CLARK, & CO.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally, that they have purchased of Wm. Coggshall his entire stock of materials, tools &c., and are now carrying on the above business in the shop lately occupied by him, where they will at all times be prepared to manufacture all kinds of

CARRIAGES COACHES BAROUCHES, GIGS, Sulkeys, Dearbourns, Sleighs, &C, &C.

on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms and most fashionable style.

Repairing done cheap at all times.

Lewistown, une 3d, 1840.

DR. SWAYNES'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coughs. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flatttering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fllegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicine is now in general use in nearly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There is not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 41, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

WINSLOW'S COPOUND BALSAM OF **HORBHOUND.**

An unparralleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis; and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Bonset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. Winslow, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ The innocence and univers [illegible] omitted amount for his worthless Hogs. On going shore he bragged of what he had been doing how much he had made, and what he intended to make, which put all the loafers of the Custom House in motion. It was not long before three or four more of them were on board the ship swindling the Germans out of their gold, which so enraged the first robber that he swore he had first taken the ship in care, and that they should leave, which he compelled them to do.

Only think of this! How do the Germans of Pennsylvania like it that the fellow countrymen should be so plundered by notorious scoundrels in the employ of the federal Government? No such circumstance ever happened before. It is to d that peaceable Germans should be plunded be- they have set their feet upon onores. ever hope this will be remembered aga com on. None but federalists would have ego d to commit such barefaced fraud so c sanction of their masters.—*Sign* ty h

CONVIC LABOR. Two hund and wh persons are now confined in Con ecticut State Prison, and their labor the st year have yielded a clear profit 000 o the State.